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Botanic Gardens at Cambridge, which proved quite curious in its way. In addition to the regular labellum a second one had begun to be formed from the lower left-hand sepal. Exactly half of the slipper was formed and that was the half next the proper labellum. Everything on that side was perfect, even to the polished inflected edge and purple color, while the other half was as though no change had taken place, having an entire edge and the usual white and purple stripes.—J. M. C.

PARALLEL CHORISIS IN THE PETALS OF *CAMPANULA MEDIA*, L.—Mr. W. W. Bailey called my attention recently to a specimen of *Campanula media*, grown in the Harvard Botanic Gardens, in which there were two perfect corolla tubes. The tubes were entirely distinct to their very insertion and no difference could be noticed in their appearance, one being just as typical as the other. That this was a case of parallel chorisis rather than doubling was apparent from the fact that all the other whorls were perfectly normal. Such result might be produced by an abnormal growth of the andrœcium, which is really corolla-like at its insertion, but the stamens were unchanged.—J. M. C.

A 4-MEROUS *LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM*.—A specimen of this species has just been pressed in the Harvard Herbarium which has 4 sepals, 4 petals, 8 stamens and 4 carpels. Such monstrosities, overleaping the arbitrary barriers of Systematists, are useful to show that nature does not run bounding walls and insurmountable barriers even between her types.—J. M. C.

TWO-PARTED COTYLEDONS IN *ESCHSCHOLTZIA*.—In examining the development of the embryo in a garden setting of *Eschscholtzia Californica*, I found in every seed examined, ten in number, that the cotyledons were completely parted, so much so in some cases as to give the appearance of four cotyledons. Thinking that this might be a generic character other species were examined, *E. minutiflora*, Watson, and some of the so-called varieties of *E. Californica*, but either the seeds were too immature or this character does not hold good, for in those which were maturing embryos no trace of the parting could be found. We are led then to the conclusion that this form was merely a sport, and there is no reason why a leaf should not be parted.—J. M. C.